

cellent example thus set to the nation and expressed satisfaction that no exception had been made in their favor.

In expressing gratification over the successful discussions between the British officials and the members of the American mission to the inter-allied conference, "The Times" this morning says that it is intended next week to gather up the threads of departmental discussion in a joint discussion at 10 Downing Street.

This means, previously, that chosen representatives of Great Britain and America will meet at last for a common purpose in the very room and ground, the very table, where once a British Prime Minister decided to drop the American colonies and another conference to recognize their independence.

The newspaper observes, "No circumstances could so completely atone for the misunderstandings of a century and a half as these."

U. S. Has Received No Formal Invitation To War Council

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—No formal invitation has yet been extended to the United States to be represented in the inter-allied military committee created in Italy recently with general staff officers of the Italian, French and British armies included in its membership.

The fact, however, officials here say, does not indicate any reluctance on the part of the European Allies to make a place in their military councils for American representatives, as the contrary is known to be true.

The Allied war conference, at which the United States has representatives, probably will decide whether American officers should be assigned to the committee.

U. S. Not Satisfied With Lloyd George's Allied Council Plan

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Administration is not satisfied with the inter-allied war council Lloyd George and the French and Italian governments have formed. What this government has in mind was some organization with executive power, and not merely an advisory body, reporting back to the individual governments, as the Lloyd George council will do. It is objected to this plan that all that will result is another debating society, and that the Allies have already too many such societies.

It is surprising how inter-allied organizations have multiplied. There is almost always a military or a naval conference going on, and there are several permanent councils, which sit constantly or at regular intervals. One such is a new organization in regard to supplies and their apportionment among the various powers. This exists in addition to the C. I. R., the committee on revivification, whatever that means.

The Allies are almost as much organized as the Council of National Defense, and, like this body with the large name but no power, they do not always know the names of their committees. If you ask a member of the State Department, he always has a hard time recalling just what councils are meeting and what they are meeting about. In addition to all those mentioned, there is a financial conference in session or about to meet. It is not known whether this is permanent or not.

Committees Galore, But No Unity

The point is that with all this machinery for consultation there is no unity. This country has been unable to find any agreement with the military or otherwise. Military conferences meet and report back to their individual governments, and then things like the misguided Italian offensive take place. When this is the case, it is not that an organization for talking over the war should be created, but that actual, unified command should be lodged somewhere.

As regards the grand inter-allied conference that the British Premier started, it is by no means clear that, as the foreign papers say, this country will join it. In spite of foreign promises to the contrary, this Administration was not consulted when the military committee of Foch, Wilson and Cadorna was named and the pact between the English, French and Italian governments was framed. Lloyd George acknowledged this in his Paris speech.

Some people think he lost his head because of the Italian disaster and wanted the inter-allied council prematurely on the eve of the Paris conference, which was to discuss coordination, and at which this country has indicated a desire to be heard. Other people think that his attitude is political, to avoid the appearance of being forced into action by the return of Northcliffe and the pressure of this government.

Lloyd George's Move Shrewd Politics

The expectation here is that the whole question of the inter-allied organization will have to be thrashed out in the Paris conference. That any organization with executive power will now be formed seems unlikely, in view of the outcry in England and France when it was supposed that the organization Lloyd George had formed had executive functions. That outcry serves the British Premier well. It is his best defense against the charge that he had been slow to establish unified control of the war, and it is the best proof that he could have gone no further than he now has in that direction. Whether by design or not, what he has accomplished has been good politics.

The Administration may have to yield on the question of having an organization or a single head of the war with power, but it is expected here that it will insist at the Paris conference upon the same kind of joint control over naval operations that is established over land operations. The Lloyd George plan leaves out the whole subject of sea warfare.

If nothing better than an advisory council of Premiers and generals is created by the Paris conference, it is not expected here that much good will result. It will be too much like what the Allies always have had. It won't insure that unity of purpose which Germany's predominance in the Central group causes, and nothing short of that is this country's ideal.

Northcliffe, Having Warned Lloyd George, Will Return to U. S.

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lord Northcliffe's letter to Lloyd George, dated the 15th, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies after its amendment by the Senate. The bill authorized the government to proclaim a state of siege wherever necessary, to prohibit international commerce with Germany and to intern enemy subjects.

But that is probably not true. He probably went over definitely to break with the present British administration, of which his newspapers had been growing steadily more critical.

Lloyd George gave him the opportunity by inviting him into the Cabinet. The matter will probably end where it is. Lloyd George will probably have his chance to make good as "dictator." And Northcliffe will return to this country. He is expected back shortly to resume his work as head of the British mission.

Northcliffe has created his issue against Lloyd George. It is one that springs from his experience as head of the British mission here and from his relation with this government. It is the unified control of the war. The British public is not ready for this issue and it is not ready for the Lloyd George issue when that was raised. But it is known here that Northcliffe is not satisfied with the diluted thing the British public will accept. The inter-allied organization which Lloyd George formed in Italy.

Temperamentally the British commissioner is intolerant of a management that talks and does not act. What he has urged upon the British government repeatedly—and it is to him we must turn for the explanation of his complaints of "those who daily with such urgent questions as that of unity of war control"—was a single executive control of the war.

Probably his visit was timed to coincide with the Paris conference in order to throw his influence for a bold policy with regard to war organization. But aside from this he had been receiving letters and messages from his friends in England and the situation was drifting from bad to worse, and urging him to come over and see for himself how things were. In addition, as the British representative here, he came into contact with the delay, indecision and red tape of the British government, and his experience tended to confirm the reports his friends sent him from abroad. His return to England was undoubtedly made for a definite purpose, making a definite break with the administration which he himself created and under which he is serving.

Lloyd George Has His Chance

The inter-allied war council which Lloyd George created, if it is accepted by the Paris conference and this country joins it, will have its chance to work. Lord Northcliffe does not believe it has sufficient authority to work. If it fails he will have his case against the present administration, and he will then probably return from the British to adopt a vigorous naval policy is one of the counts Lord Northcliffe makes against the Lloyd George administration. When Northcliffe speaks of meddling in various positions of authority who should have been removed and who have been retained he is supposed to refer especially to Admiral Jellicoe. And when he warns the British that this country will take control of the war he echoes a sentiment that has been expressed here by many believers in an aggressive naval policy, who resent the British Admiralty's attitude in making no fight on the seas with those who are angry at the waste of our resources due to lack of unity among the Allies.

Some persons here think that when Northcliffe finally returns from this country he will return to become Premier on the issues raised in his letter.

Goeben Hit Amidship By Allied Air Bombs

(Staff Correspondence)

LONDON, Nov. 16.—British and Greek naval airmen have bombed ships and buildings in Constantinople, successfully, the Admiralty announced today.

Despite a heavy anti-aircraft fire, the Allied machines swooped low over the Turkish capital, and dropped bombs on the Goeben. The attack was the first direct hit amidships with the second salvo of bombs.

The first salvo of four bombs, which missed the Goeben, hit a submarine and some destroyers lying alongside.

The general, another warship, on which the German headquarters were situated, was attacked from a height of 1,300 feet, and two direct hits on the stern were secured.

The airmen next made for the centre of the city, where the War Office was attacked, and two hits were observed on the centre of the building.

U. S. Air Army to Get Final Training Here

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—America's preparation for training airmen, reports to the Council of National Defense show, is proceeding "exactly according to schedule," according to the military officials here.

The training is being conducted in various parts of the country, and the airmen are being trained in the use of the latest equipment.

King Albert Entertains Representatives at Tea

(By The Associated Press)

BRITISH FRONT IN BELGIUM, Nov. 16.—The party of American Representatives and distinguished private citizens that is being brought to the Western front, was received and entertained at tea yesterday by King Albert of Belgium. The honor was doubly appreciated because the day was the King's birthday and throughout the day of Belgium territory not under German occupation there were special celebrations in tribute to the sovereign.

The visitors spent yesterday and part of today viewing the Belgian front and the fighting in the West, having completed a highly satisfactory tour of the various Allied fighting lines.

Braz Signs Reprisal Bill

Brazil Now Ready to Deal With Germany

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 16.—President Wenceslau Braz has signed the bill providing for reprisals against Germany.

Clemenceau's New Cabinet Is Completed

Radicals Predominate, Royalists and Socialists Are Excluded

Pichon Becomes Foreign Minister

Premier Establishes Record by Naming a Government in 24 Hours

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Premier Georges Clemenceau today presented his complete ministry to President Poincaré. The new ministry includes the following:

Premier and Minister of War—Georges Clemenceau.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.

Minister of Justice—Louis Nail.

Minister of Finance—Louis Klotz.

Minister of Marine—Georges Leygues.

Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clementel.

Minister of Public Works—Albert Clavielle.

Minister of Munitions—Louis Loucheur.

Minister of Instruction—Louis Lafferre.

Minister of Colonies—Henry Simon.

The new Cabinet represents a concentration of the Republican groups, excluding the Conservatives, Royalists and Socialists. The Radicals predominate, with seven portfolios.

Combine Two Posts

Lately Deputy Colliard accepted the Ministry of Labor. Deputy Durand refused the post of Minister of Agriculture, and that department has been attached to the Ministry of Provisions.

Under Secretary of the Interior, Villagrain as Under Secretary, specially charged with general service connected with corn.

A new Ministry of Blockade and Inland Regions has been created, in which Charles C. A. Jannart, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Briand Cabinet, has been appointed.

Senator Jannart, chairman of the Senatorial Committee on Army Appropriations, has been appointed Under Secretary of State to Premier Clemenceau, with a seat in the Cabinet.

Deputy Albert Favre has been appointed Under Secretary of the Interior, and Deputy Jules Cels Under Secretary of the Navy, specially charged with questions concerning the submarine warfare.

The "Temps" financial correspondent says the Bourne was favorably influenced by the new ministry and that buying orders were more numerous.

The rapidity of the formation of the ministry establishes a record in French politics. Premier Clemenceau began his task at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and completed it within twenty-four hours.

A committee of Radicals and Radical Socialists, by a vote of 59 to 26, approved of members of the party participating in the ministry. The attitude of the Socialists after the resignation of Premier Poincaré, however, prevented Premier Clemenceau from inviting any member of that party to hold office.

Tardieu Declines Portfolio

Captain André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, was invited to call on M. Clemenceau, who offered a portfolio to him. Captain Tardieu replied it was his opinion that he should not give up his commission, because negotiations with the United States should not be interrupted.

Of the men chosen by M. Clemenceau as his associates in the new ministry, Stephen Pichon is perhaps the best known abroad. He has long been prominent in public life, having held a number of portfolios. He figured conspicuously in the Moroccan affair, and in 1906 was made Foreign Minister in the Cabinet selected by M. Clemenceau at that time. He is a member of the Senate and a Radical Republican, and during the war has consistently championed the cause of the Entente, urging vigorous conduct of military affairs and closer cooperation of the Allies.

The following official statement was issued:

"The Navy Department has received no information of the steamer Kansas being lost at sea. Nothing has been heard of her since she was separated from her convoy in a storm on September 5.

The only person aboard of whom the navy has record is J. H. A. Muir, whose parents live in 26 Mary Mount Road, Roland Park, Md., a suburb of Baltimore.

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Wilson's Pledge to King Albert

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—President Wilson sent this message to King Albert of Belgium today, congratulating him on his birthday:

"I take pleasure in extending to your majesty greetings of friendship and good will on this your fete day.

"For the people of the United States I take this occasion to renew expressions of deep sympathy for the sufferings which Belgium has endured under the wilful, cruel and barbaric force of a disappointed Prussian autocracy.

"The people of the United States were never more in earnest than in their determination to prosecute to a successful conclusion this war against that power and secure for the future obedience to the laws of nations and respect for the rights of humanity."

Roosevelt Blames U. S. for Present Allied Crisis

Says Russia Might Have Taken Heart Had America Entered War Earlier

PRINCETON, Nov. 16.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in his address on "National Strength and International Duty" here to-night, censured the United States government for its tardiness in entering the world conflict and berated it for the inadequate manner in which it has been conducting offensive measures since war was declared.

He demanded an immediate declaration of war against Austria and Turkey, if this country insisted upon continuing its slogan of "to make the world safe for democracy"—a war aim which, he said, was entirely unnecessary as far as the honor of the United States was concerned.

The Colonel delivered his address on the Stafford Little lecture foundation, a fund designed to bring to Princeton each year a man prominent in world affairs to address the undergraduates.

After his introduction by President John Grier Hibben Colonel Roosevelt at once launched into his attack, blaming upon the government the present unfortunate condition of allied affairs in Europe.

"By beginning to act with energy on February 1, the day after the German note arrived," he said, "we could have had hundreds of thousands of efficient fighting men at the front in August. In such an event it might well have been that Russia would have taken heart and would now be organized for orderly, self-respecting liberty and victory. And Italy (especially if we had done our clear duty by declaring war on Austria) would not have met with disaster."

People Should Understand

Concerning the government's interpretation of the United States' part in the war as a "crusade for democracy" the Colonel said:

"I was and am eagerly ready to enter into such a crusade if our people seriously intend to put it through. But our people ought thoroughly to understand what it means. We were not bound to enter upon it. Our grievance was against Germany, and we could with honor have joined our allies to war against her until she was overthrown and then make peace in such a fashion as to guarantee justice to them and to us, and to make the world a little safer for us all in consequence. But a pledge to make the world safe for democracy is a solemn engagement to smash the two nations which most conspicuously make democracy unsafe within their own borders—Austria and Turkey. Any peace which leaves Turkey in Europe and which leaves the Jews and Arabs under Turkish rule, conspicuously fails to make the world safe for democracy or for liberty and decency."

Takes Issue With Baker

Colonel Roosevelt then took issue with Secretary Baker for his optimistic statements as to the results which the United States has achieved after ten months of war.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "we have done less than Portugal, which, within one year after going into war, put by transport overseas 75,000 trained soldiers at the front. That is equal to the United States putting 1,500,000 men on the fighting line by February. To do relatively as much as Canada and Australia have done, we ought to put 5,000,000 men under arms."

The speaker attributed the entry of America into the war to "German militarism and American pacifism working together."

"In Russia," he said, "on the morrow after the forces of despotism were overthrown, the forces of anarchy and disorder, under the leadership of demagogues and sinister or impractical doctrinaires, became the worst foes of liberty and democracy."

"So it is here. The Hearsts and La Follettes and Stones and Bergers and Hillquits, the agitators of the I. W. W. and the Germanized American socialists, seek to tear free Russia to pieces. Let us shut, as we would shut the plague, both the white terror of reaction and the red terror of revolution."

Work Halts in Finland, Says Stockholm Report

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent says advice received from Haparanda are to the effect that all work has ceased throughout Finland, and that no telegrams or trains are being dispatched.

Among the other speakers was Admiral W. A. Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"Your speech has made me feel better," said one of the audience.

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Socialists of Germany Urge Russian Truce

They Want Reichstag to Meet to Consider Peace Offer of Lenin

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Independent Socialist group in the German Reichstag has requested the president to convoke an immediate session of the Reichstag to discuss the peace offer of Nikolai Lenin, leader of the Russian Bolsheviks, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News cables.

The Independent Socialists also ask that the Reichstag take up consideration of the new state of affairs as regards Courland, Lithuania and Poland.

The German Majority Socialists, according to a Copenhagen dispatch, set to be outdone by the Radical Socialists, have issued an appeal urging the greatest activity in holding meetings to proclaim solidarity with their Russian colleagues in a demand for an immediate armistice and a speedy peace. This will make a special note at meetings held in accordance with the resolution adopted at the party's convention at Wurzberg to demonstrate for peace without annexations or indemnities.

No word has reached this country of a peace offer by the Bolsheviks to Germany, although telegraphic communication has been interrupted for nearly a week. The programme of the Bolsheviks calls for an armistice, but it is understood their purpose is to address their proposals to all the belligerents and not to arrange a separate peace with Germany.

Karolyi Still Demands "Peace by Understanding"

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Count Karolyi, the Hungarian Opposition leader, is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Budapest:

"Despite the recent events, we will only support the government in favor of a peace by understanding."

Count Karolyi asked Count Csernini, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to state whether his former peace attitude, as expressed in his speech, still held good.

Crown Prince Has Long Talk With von Buelow

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The German Crown Prince recently had a long conference with Prince von Buelow, the former Imperial Chancellor, at the prince's Berlin hotel. All the Berlin newspapers make note of the conversation, and some have interpreted the prince's call and the prince's candor for his old post as being a noteworthy event.

Prince von Buelow is believed to be in accord with the Crown Prince regarding Germany's political and war objectives, while Chancellor von Hertling is not.

Washington Fears Bolsheviki Plan Fictitious Peace

(Staff Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The State Department received a dispatch today from Ambassador Francis at Petrograd, dated November 12 and relayed at Stockholm, arriving in code. It described events of November 11 and 12, and stated that at the time the dispatch was written Premier Kerensky was not in Petrograd, but it did not divulge his whereabouts.

The telegram said the Bolsheviks continued to administer the government, but their authorities had not communicated either in writing or orally with the embassy. The new government appeared to be wholly occupied with internal problems.

There was more pessimism over the Russian situation in Washington today than at any time since the sensational wresting of power from the Kerensky government by the Maximalists. This concern was associated with a realization that the Bolsheviks may conclude a fictitious peace with the Central Powers, or an armistice equivalent to a truce, and that, for the moment, the more ignorant masses in the various Russian armies may be misled by Bolshevik misrepresentations.

In Russian quarters this development was thought to be improbable, but should a "fake" peace with the enemy be proclaimed by the Bolsheviks, it would not be permanent, but end with the destruction of the Maximalists themselves.

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